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Attorneys for Plaintiff		
[additional counsel located on Signature Page]		
I MITED STATES	DISTRICT COURT	
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT		
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA		
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION		
DAPHNE P. RAND, by and through DEBRAI. DOLCH, as Conservator of the Person and Estate of DAPHNE P. RAND, Conservatee, on Behalf of Themselves and All Others Similarly Situated. Plaintiff, vs. AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, a Texas corporation. Defendant.	CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT FOR: CLASS ACTION 1. Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17200 et seq. 2. Violations of Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §17500 et seq. 3. Violations of Financial Elder Abuse, Welf. & Inst. Code §15600 et seq. DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL	
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1. Plaintiff Daphne P. Rand ("Plaintiff" or "Ms. Rand"), by and through Debra J. Dolch,		
as Conservator of the Person and Estate of Daphne P. Rand, Conservatee, brings this class action		
<u> </u>	ompany ("American National" or "Defendant") on l - n Complaint	
	INGRID M. EVANS (179094) ievans@waterskraus.com DAVID L. CHENG (240926) dcheng@waterskraus.com 601 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 2080 San Francisco, CA 94102 Telephone: 415/296-6060 214/777-0470 (fax) BONNETT, FAIRBOURN, FRIEDMAN & BALINT P.C. ANDREW S. FRIEDMAN (Pro Hac Vice application to be submitted) afriedman@bffb.com 2901 N. Central Avenue, Suite 1000 Phoenix, AZ 85012 Telephone: 602/274-1100 602/274-1199 (fax) Attorneys for Plaintiff [additional counsel located on Signature Page] UNITED STATES NORTHERN DISTRI SAN FRANCIS DAPHNE P. RAND, by and through DEBRAL DOLCH, as Conservator of the Person and Estate of DAPHNE P. RAND, Conservatee, on Behalf of Themselves and All Others Similarly Situated. Plaintiff, vs. AMERICAN NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, a Texas corporation. Defendant. 1. Plaintiff Daphne P. Rand ("Plainti as Conservator of the Person and Estate of Daph complaint against American National Insurance C	

behalf of themselves and all other similarly situated persons. Upon information and belief, as well as the investigation of counsel, Plaintiff alleges as follows:

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INTRODUCTION

- 2. Plaintiff Daphne Rand brings this California state-wide class action on behalf of herself and other similarly situated consumers to halt and remedy the harm caused by Defendant American National Insurance Company's systematic unfair, deceptive and unlawful sales practices in connection with the solicitation, offering and sale of deferred annuity products ("deferred annuities"), excluding variable annuities, to all purchasers in California. Defendant formulated and implemented a deceptive scheme to systematically market and sell fixed and equity indexed deferred annuities, in part, by omitting or failing to fully disclose all material facts and risks associated with the deferred annuity products.
- Defendant's scheme targets consumers like Plaintiff as prospective purchasers of deferred annuities even though they are unlikely to receive any benefit from the annuity because of the long-term nature of deferred annuity products, maturity dates (i.e., the date on which income payments will begin), in addition to high surrender charges and penalties for early withdrawal and/or illusory bonus features, rates and other product features which do not benefit annuity purchasers. By and through their network of sales and marketing agents, Defendant trains and encourages agents to market and sell its deferred annuity products using American National marketing materials, brochures and presentations, encouraging consumers to consolidate their savings and other investments into Defendant's deferred annuities. On the other hand, American National's uniform marketing materials, brochures and presentations omit or fail to fully disclose all material facts and risks associated with the deferred annuity products, including, but not limited to, that the products: tie up their money for up to 10 years or more; that the products carry exorbitant "surrender charges;" and that the products subject policyholders to undisclosed tax penalties and create complicated estate problems for their loved ones after their death.
- Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of herself and all other persons (or their beneficiaries) who were issued one or more American National deferred annuity policies in the State

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of California, or who, within the applicable statute of limitations, purchased or surrendered one or more American National deferred annuity policies ("the Class" or "Class Members").

- 5. Plaintiff alleges that Defendant's deferred annuity sales practices described herein violate Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17200, et seq. and Cal. Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 17500, et seq. Plaintiff also alleges that Defendant's sales practices violate Cal. Welf. & Inst. Code §§ 15600, et seq. Through this action, Plaintiff does assert any claims based on fraud, nor does she ground any of her current claims on fraud.
- This action seeks to enjoin Defendant from engaging in their illegal and 6. unconscionable sales practices, including the form and substance of their disclosures regarding the drawbacks of deferred annuities. It also seeks to compensate the victims of Defendant's scheme and penalize Defendant for its wrongful practices.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

- This Court has original jurisdiction over the subject matter of this action pursuant to 7. 28 U.S.C. §1332. The Court has supplemental jurisdiction over the state law claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1367. The amount in controversy exceeds \$75,000 for each plaintiff, exclusive of costs and interest. Furthermore, the aggregate amount in controversy for this class action exceeds \$5,000,000, and all members of the proposed Class are citizens of a State different from Defendant. See Class Action Fairness Act ("CAFA"), 28 U.S.C. §1711.
- Plaintiff files this class action pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil 8. Procedure ("F.R.C.P."). Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.

PARTIES

- At all relevant times herein, Plaintiff Daphne Rand is and/or was an 86-year-old 9. resident of the City and County of San Francisco, California, and is an "elder" within the meaning of California Welfare and Institutions Code §15610.27.
- On or about August 11, 2006, the San Francisco Superior Court (Case No. PCN-06-10. 289016) appointed Debra J. Dolch to act as temporary conservator of the estate and person of

- Plaintiff. On November 9, 2006, Debra J. Dolch was appointed permanent conservator, and the Letter of Conservatorship was approved on November 9, 2006.
- 11. On February 11, the San Francisco Superior Court issued an order permitting Debra J. Dolch, as conservator for Plaintiff, to bring suit against Defendant in this action.
- 12. Defendant American National is a Texas corporation headquartered in Galveston, TX that is licensed to transact insurance in 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and American Samoa, and, as of September 30, 2008, had assets totaling nearly \$18.8 billion.
- 13. Directly and through subsidiaries, American National offers a broad line of insurance products and services, including life insurance, annuities, health insurance, property and casualty, credit insurance, and pension plan services.
- Defendant was an agent and/or employee of each and every other Defendant. In doing the things alleged in the causes of action stated herein, each and every Defendant was acting within the course and scope of this agency or employment and was acting with the consent, permission and authorization of each of the remaining Defendants. All actions of each Defendant, as alleged in the causes of action stated herein, were ratified and approved by every other Defendant or its officers or managing agents.
- 15. Whenever reference in this Complaint is made to any act of any Defendant named herein or other corporate Defendant as may be named in the future course of this action, such allegation shall be deemed to mean that the officers, directors, agents, subsidiaries, affiliates and employees of said Defendant did or authorized such act while actively engaged in the management, direction, or control of affairs of the corporate Defendant, and while acting within the course and scope of their employment.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Deferred Annuity Policies

16. An annuity is a contract between an annuitant and an insurance company pursuant to which the annuitant makes an upfront lump-sum payment or a series of payments to the insurance company. The insurance company, in turn, agrees to make payments to the annuitant over a period

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of time. With a standard or "immediate" annuity, the consumer has a right to a stream of income via payments from the insurance company that is usually guaranteed to last for as long as the consumer is alive.

- 17. With a deferred annuity, the annuitant foregoes payment until some point in the future. During this deferral period, the earnings on the annuitant's premium payments grow, taxdeferred. Thus, deferred annuities are very different from immediate annuities and provide a longterm investment vehicle, not an immediate income stream and effectively lock up the purchaser's money for lengthy periods, typically up to 10 years or more. The annuities at issue in this Complaint are deferred annuities (specifically, "fixed" deferred and "equity indexed" deferred annuities).
- 18. There are at least two kinds of deferred annuities: a "fixed" deferred annuity and an "equity indexed" deferred annuity, both of which by their very nature and design, are highly complex investment products.
- (a) A "fixed" annuity is an annuity in which the insurance company offers a guaranteed interest rate for a set period of time on the annuitant's premium payments.
- An "equity indexed" annuity is an annuity in which the rate of interest the (b) company provides to the policyholder fluctuates depending upon the performance of a stock market index, such as the S&P 500. In short, equity indexed annuities are complex derivative products that lend themselves to abusive sales practices directed toward consumers.
- With a deferred annuity, the annuitant cannot withdraw their investment or the earned 19. interest without penalty for a number of years after the initial payment of the premium. The penalty for early withdrawal of either the principal or earnings is called a "surrender charge." The percentage of the surrender charge, which typically start as high as 9-10%, declines after a period of five to eight years, and diminishes further with each passing year for a specified number of years. The surrender charge is often a hefty penalty to discourage early withdrawal of principal from an

The "S&P 500" is the Standard & Poor's 500 index, which is a capitalization-weighted index of 500 stocks. Considered to be a benchmark of the overall stock market, this index is comprised of 500 widely-held Blue Chip stocks representing industrial, transportation, utility and financial companies with a heavy emphasis in industrials. The S&P 500 index is commonly used to measure stock market performance.

annuity. As a result, the terms of deferred annuities severely limit consumers' access to their funds until American National has fully recouped its high agent commission payments.

20. Under California Insurance Code §1631, only licensed insurance agents may solicit, offer and sell deferred annuities. This licensing requirement guarantees that consumers receive appropriate guidance when purchasing a deferred annuity and a level of integrity and accountability. It also attempts to guarantee that only persons who are required to refrain from misleading the vulnerable consumer will sell these complex products because the agent is subject to regulations and legal duties requiring him or her to disclose all facts and information within his or her knowledge regarding a marketed insurance product which may be "material" to a prospective annuitant's decision to purchase such products. *See, e.g.*, Cal. Ins. Code §§330, 331, 332, 334.

Defendant's Marketing and Sale of Deferred Annuity Policies

- 21. Defendant American National markets and sells its deferred annuity products primarily through its network of third-party and/or employed individual sales agents, marketing organizations, and/or brokerage firms. According to American National's 2007 Annual Report, the Company uses four principal distribution channels to effectuate the sale of its deferred annuities: the Independent Marketing Group, the Multiple Line Division, the Career Sales & Service Division, and the Senior Age Marketing (collectively referred to herein as "Agents").
- 22. Defendant, through its headquarters in Texas, prepares, disseminates and approves standardized information, brochures, illustrations, marketing and sales materials to Agents for effectuating the sale of deferred annuities. However, American National's standardized information, brochures, illustrations, marketing and sales materials systematically omit or fail to disclose that such annuities are inappropriate investments for consumers, while failing to adequately disclose or downplaying the substantial risks, drawbacks and other adverse features inherent in deferred annuity products, including their long-term nature, illusory bonus provisions, riders and massive surrender charges.
- 23. In addition, American National fail to disclose the full extent of their business relationships with Agents, commissions and other incentives to push Defendant's deferred annuity

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Defendant's Omissions and Non-Disclosures Regarding Their Deferred Annuity Policies

- 24. Defendant continues to solicit, market, issue, sell and underwrite deferred annuity policies to consumers, including Plaintiff and the Class. Unbeknownst to Plaintiff and the Class, Defendant offers lucrative sales incentives, commissions, perks and other promotions to its Agents for selling its deferred annuity products. Defendant, in turn, receives immense profits and maintains or increases its market share from the sale of deferred annuities.
- 25. Defendant knows that their business practices and Affiliated Agents' marketing practices are illegal, unfair and deceptive, and that the deferred annuities they market and sell contain numerous disadvantages for consumers. Nonetheless, Defendant has continued to promote and sell deferred annuities to consumers through its Agents.
- Defendant's marketing materials are designed to appeal to consumers and prey on 26. their fears of risky or insecure investments. Defendant's customer brochures advertising Amerinan National deferred annuity products, however, are misleading. Defendant's marketing materials deceptively promote product features purportedly providing security of principal, wealth accumulation through generous returns, liquidity and other attributes without disclosing the material facts from which a consumer would discern that the American National deferred annuities in reality are illiquid, poorly performing products that carry substantial principal and market risk.
- In addition to surrender penalties, tax disadvantages and other adverse features, 27. Defendant fails to disclose numerous additional material facts making the deferred annuities extremely disadvantageous for consumers, including hidden charges and penalties associated with annuitization options, the use of teaser rates, illusory bonus features, participation rates and caps to artificially enhance the represented performance of the annuities, the excessive commissions and other payments made to induce Agents to sell Defendant's annuity products and/or similar material facts.
- 28. Agents have agreements with Defendant to sell its deferred annuities and are required to adhere to the sales procedures, protocols and materials dictated, prepared and/or approved by

Defendant. These sales protocols and procedures include the use of standard annuity marketing materials, product guides, agent-use-only materials, illustrations, and form contracts created and/or authorized by Defendant.

- 29. Defendant pays its Agents bonuses and high commissions for selling deferred annuities. By doing so, Defendant induces, condones and encourages its Agents to engage in aggressive and predatory marketing tactics. For example, Defendant and Agents persuade consumers, such as Plaintiff and the Class, to steer, convert or liquidate other savings or retirement investments to purchase Defendant's annuities, often resulting in surrender charges incurred for accessing money after purchasing Defendant's deferred annuity products.
- 30. Defendant engages in various illegal, unfair and deceptive sales practices designed to mislead consumers regarding the purported benefits and advantages of deferred annuities as compared to other forms of investments, but omits or fails to disclose the disadvantages of purchasing a deferred annuity. Defendant's marketing materials are misleading by not adequately disclosing the hefty surrender charges that remain in effect for the first 9-10 years of the annuity, by not adequately disclosing that the lengthy maturity date, and by failing to disclose a host of adverse material facts and product intricacies making the deferred annuities far inferior to other available investment products.
- 31. Defendant represents through marketing materials, brochures, agent training guides and other materials, that the deferred annuities are beneficial because the principal and the interest they accrue is tax-deferred prior to withdrawal. After that deferral period, it is taxed at ordinary income tax rates. This may be beneficial to an annuitant who is currently working and, therefore, paying income tax. A deferred annuity does not typically benefit a senior citizen, however, because they are already retired and, therefore, not paying as much in income taxes, if at all.
- 32. Because deferred annuities are complex products and features are often misunderstood by customers, with respect to seniors consumers, insurance companies are required under California Insurance Code § 10127.13 to disclose all the terms of the surrender provisions in bold 12-point font on the cover page or policy jacket. However, on information and belief, Defendant fails to comply with this requirement.

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- 33. Defendant's annuity contracts are also drafted so that the average person cannot readily understand the terms. In addition, Defendant omits or fails to disclose provisions, disclosures or product features that would typically adversely affect consumers.
- 34. Senior consumers, in part, are an ideal target for Defendant's illegal, unfair and deceptive business practices and are particularly susceptible to this conduct. Many seniors have a diminished ability to understand complex investment transactions, harbor concerns about risky investments and fear outliving their assets.
- 35. To perpetrate its illegal, unfair and deceptive business practices, Defendant omits or fails to fully or adequately disclose critical information about the attributes and true risks of American National deferred annuity products, which if disclosed, would reveal that American National deferred annuities are inferior to comparable investment products. Among other material facts, Defendant either fails to disclose altogether or inadequately discloses and obscures that:
- (a) American National deferred annuities are worth substantially less than the purchaser's original invested funds and, as a result, Class Members who purchase American National deferred annuities lose substantial value on the date of purchase; Class Members who purchase American National deferred annuities lose a portion of their investment dollars to cover sales agents' commissions, American National's profits, investment goals and other undisclosed expenses;
- American National pays commissions to its Agents that greatly exceed (b) commissions paid on mutual funds or more liquid and higher-yielding investments; American National recoups these exorbitant commission costs from Class Members through undisclosed actuarial and accounting manipulations that adversely impact the performance of the annuities;
- The effective cost of owning an American National deferred annuity is far (c) higher than the costs associated with readily available alternative investments. Because American National does not disclose the true effective cost of owning an American National deferred annuity that is analogous to the fully disclosed annual expense ratios of a mutual fund or the annual expenses of a variable annuity, Class Members are unable to understand the risks, costs and minimal benefits of the American National deferred annuities;

- (n) American National's minimum guaranteed interest rate and initial interest rate provisions are indecipherable and/or discretionary; and/or
- (o) Other more liquid and lucrative investments existed with less initial loss and equal risk protection if held for the same period of time as American National policy owners are required to hold American National policies to avoid surrender penalties that effectively reduce the principal investment.
- 36. Defendant's deferred annuity contracts also obscure and hide penalty provisions by, *inter alia*, the use of misleading headings, indistinguishable text characteristics, confusing verbiage, inconsistent and ambiguous definitions, and "chain" provisions requiring the reader to refer from one provision to another provision.
- 37. Additionally, at no time are consumers ever told about the extraordinarily high commissions and performance bonuses Defendant pays its Agents, e.g., the top sales producers receive cash bonuses and other perks. These conflicts of interest are universally omitted or not disclosed by Defendant in all annuity transactions.
- 38. The material facts listed in previous paragraphs were not disclosed to Plaintiff or potential Class Members because of the stringent control that Defendant maintains over marketing materials and sales presentations made by its Agents. To effectuate deferred annuity sales, Defendant requires its Agents to review standardized documents and marketing materials, which were created, disseminated, and/or approved by Defendant. On information and belief, Defendant further exerts control over its Agents and sales presentations by requiring marketing organizations and Agents to submit any advertising, sales, or seminar material not developed by Defendant to American National for review and approval prior to use.
- 39. Despite exercising reasonable diligence, Plaintiff and the Class could not discover, and were prevented from discovering, the above instances of Defendant's wrongdoing. The standardized annuity contracts and marketing and sales materials prepared, approved, and disseminated by Defendant to Plaintiff and the Class were deceptive and omitted the above-referenced material information and/or contained insufficient disclosure of the Defendant's true deferred annuity products and sales practices. Without disclosure of the foregoing material facts and

information, these annuity contracts and marketing materials were inherently misleading and deceptive, and not subject to discovery by Plaintiff and the Class.

PLAINTIFF'S TRANSACTION

- 40. On or about February of 2005, Plaintiff became a victim of Defendant's illegal, unfair and deceptive business practices when she was solicited by a licensed American National agent and was sold a deferred annuity policy issued by American National for \$50,000, policy number LAR0073387 (attached as Ex. 1). Upon issuance, Plaintiff received all documents related to this policy. This policy would not mature until 2025, meaning that Ms. Rand would not receive *any* payments on the annuity until she was *106 years old*, and if she attempted to surrender the policy before she turned 96, she would have to pay surrender charges as high as 12% for the first year, declining by 1% for the next nine years.
- 41. On or about October of 2005, Ms. Rand was again solicited and was sold a deferred annuity policy issued by American National. On this occasion, Ms. Rand purchased an American National deferred annuity for \$354,669, policy number LAR0074360 (attached as Ex. 2). Upon issuance, Plaintiff received all documents related to this policy. This policy would not mature until 2025, meaning that Ms. Rand would not receive *any* payments on the annuity until she was *106 years old*, and if she attempted to surrender the policy before she turned 96, she would have to pay surrender charges as high as 12% for the first year, declining by 1% for the next nine years.
- 42. At no time did Defendant, through sales materials or marketing information or through the American National agent adequately disclose to Ms. Rand the commissions that would be earned from the sale of the annuity, nor did Defendant or the American National agent adequately disclose in writing, or by any other means, the substantial surrender charges, maturity dates, fees or other disadvantages of deferred annuities. Instead, Defendant omitted or failed to disclose these material facts to Plaintiff.
- 43. The written materials enumerated and described above, which were provided, approved and/or disseminated by Defendant, omitted material facts as described in paragraph 23-38, *supra*, and contained numerous other material omissions as described throughout this Complaint.

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DISCOVERY RULE AND EQUITABLE TOLLING

- 44. Plaintiff and other Class members did not know and could not reasonably have known through reasonable diligence, of Defendant's illegal, unfair and deceptive business practices and could not have reasonably discovered the omissions or non-disclosures of Defendant's representations, advertising and similar documents until shortly before the filing of this Complaint.
- 45. To this day, Defendant continues to omit or fail to fully disclose all material facts and risks associated with the deferred annuity products from the Class and public alike. Throughout this time period, Defendant fails to release or provide this material information in a way that Plaintiff and/or Class members could have discovered their illegal, unfair and deceptive business practices. Although the initial decisions to engage in these practices were made some time ago, Defendant has continued with its illegal, unfair and deceptive business practices.
- 46. Defendant has uniformly trained its agents and other representatives to omit or not to disclose the material facts and risks associated with the deferred annuity products described herein. Defendant did not disclose these material facts in any of its policies or sales and marketing materials provided to Plaintiff and the Class.
- 47. As a result of the foregoing, Plaintiff and the Class could not reasonably discover the deceptive and anti-competitive practices and did not do so until just recently. For the reasons alleged above, the vast majority of Class members still do not know that they have been and continue to be injured by Defendant's conduct.
- 48. Defendant's conduct is continuing in nature. There is a substantial nexus between the current illegal, unfair and deceptive conduct and the misconduct prior to that time. The acts involve the same type of illicit practices and are recurring, continuous events.
- 49. The statute of limitations applicable to any claims that Plaintiff or other Class members have brought or could bring as a result of the conduct alleged herein has been tolled as a result, since Plaintiff and the Class did not and could not have discovered their causes of action until recently, thereby tolling any applicable statute of limitations.

CLASS ACTION ALLEGATIONS

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- Plaintiff brings this action individually and on behalf of all persons as the Court may 50. determine to be appropriate for class certification treatment, pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 23(a) and 23(b). Plaintiff asserts class and representative claims against each Defendant under California Business & Professions Code §§17203, 17204 and 17535. Plaintiff seeks to represent a California class with regard to all claims. The proposed California class is defined as follows:
- (a) All persons (or their beneficiaries) who were issued one or more American National deferred annuity policies in the State of California, or who, within the applicable statute of limitations, purchased or surrendered one or more American National deferred annuity policies ("the Class" or "Class Members").
- Excluded from the Class are Defendant and their affiliates, predecessors, successors, 51. officers, directors, agents, servants, or employees, and the immediate family members of such persons. Also excluded is any trial judge who may preside over this action.
- 52. The members of the Class are so numerous that joinder of all members would be impracticable. Plaintiff reasonably estimates that the Class members may number into the thousands or even tens of thousands. The precise number of Class members and their addresses are unknown to Plaintiff, but can be ascertained through appropriate discovery of Defendant's records. Class members may be notified of the pendency of this action by publication and/or other notice.
- 53. There is a well-defined community of interest in the relevant questions of law and fact affecting putative Class members. Common questions of law and fact predominate over any individual questions affecting Class members, including, but not limited to the following:
- Whether Defendant improperly solicited, referred, marketed, issued or sold (a) deferred annuities to Plaintiff and the Class:
- (b) Whether Defendants committed unfair, unlawful and deceptive business practices, in violation of Bus. & Prof. Code §17200, in their marketing, promotion, solicitation, sales and issuance of deferred annuities to Plaintiff and Class members;
- (c) Whether Defendants engaged in deceptive advertising in violation of Bus. & Prof. Code §17500;

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- Whether Defendants committed elder abuse as defined in Welf. & Inst. Code (d) §15600 et seq.;
 - (e) Whether Defendant has been unjustly enriched at the expense of the Class:
 - (f) Whether Plaintiff and members of the Class have sustained damages:
 - (g) Whether Plaintiff and the Class are entitled to damages; and
- (h) Whether Plaintiff and the Class is entitled to injunctive, declaratory and/or other relief.
- 54. Plaintiff's claims are typical of those of the absent Class members. If brought and prosecuted individually, the claims of each Class member would require proof of many of the same material and substantive facts, rely upon the same remedial theories, and seek the same relief.
- 55. The claims of Plaintiff and other Class members have a common origin and share a common basis. The claims originate from the same wrongful conduct by Defendant, including its illegal, unfair and deceptive conduct.
- 56. Plaintiff's claims are sufficiently aligned with the interests of the absent members of the Class to ensure that the Class claims will be prosecuted with diligence and care by Plaintiff as representative of the Class.
- 57. Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Class and has no interests adverse to or that directly and irrevocably conflict with the interests of other Class Members. Plaintiff is willing and prepared to serve the Court and the putative Class in a representative capacity with all of the obligations and duties material thereto.
- 58. Plaintiff is willing and prepared to serve the Court and proposed Class in a representative capacity with all of the obligations and duties material thereto.
- 59. Plaintiff has retained the services of counsel, identified below, who are experienced in complex class-action litigation and, in particular, class actions involving insurance matters, who will adequately prosecute this action, and will otherwise assert, protect and fairly and adequately represent Plaintiff and all absent Class members.
- 60. Class certification is appropriate under F.R.C. P. 23(b)(1), in that the prosecution of separate actions by individual Class Members would create a risk of inconsistent or varying

adjudications, which would establish incompatible standards of conduct for the parties opposing the Class. Such incompatible standards of conduct and varying adjudications on the same essential facts, proof and legal theories would also create and allow the existence of inconsistent and incompatible rights within the Class.

- 61. Class certification is appropriate under F.R.C.P. 23(b)(2), in that Defendant has acted or refused to act on grounds generally applicable to the Class, making final declaratory or injunctive relief appropriate.
- 62. Class certification is appropriate under F.R.C.P. 23(b)(3), in that common questions of law and fact predominate over any questions affecting only individual Class Members.
- 63. Moreover, a class action is superior to other methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversies raised in this Complaint because:
- (a) individual claims by the Class Members would be impracticable as the costs of pursuit would far exceed what any one Class Member has at stake;
- (b) little individual litigation has been commenced over the controversies alleged in this Complaint, and individual Class Members are unlikely to have an interest in separately prosecuting and controlling individual actions;
- (c) the concentration of litigation of these claims in one forum will achieve efficiency and promote judicial economy; and
 - (d) the proposed Class action is manageable.
 - 64. Therefore, class treatment of Plaintiff's claims is appropriate and necessary.

COUNT I

Violation of California Business & Professions Code §§17200 et seq.

(Against Defendant)

65. Plaintiff and the Class repeat and reallege all allegations contained in the Complaint as if set forth separately in this Cause of Action.

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other asset to fund the purchase of the deferred annuity sold involves tax consequences, early withdrawal penalties, investment risk, or other costs or penalties and should consult with a legal or financial professional before purchasing, Defendant has violated Cal. Ins. Code §§ 789.8;

- (j) by failing to provide full or adequate disclosure that the deferred annuity sold to a person over the age of 65 allows for an examination period of 30 days (at which time the applicant may return/cancel the contract), Defendant has violated Cal. Ins. Code § 10127.10; and
- (k) by failing to provide full and adequate disclosure of information concerning a deferred annuity's surrender charge period and penalties, Defendant has violated Cal. Ins. Code § 10127.13.
- 67. Plaintiff and the Class reserve the right to allege other violations of law which constitute other unlawful business acts or practices. Such conduct is ongoing and continues to this day.
- 68. California Business and Professions Code §17200 prohibits any "unfair . . . business act or practice." As detailed in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant engages in a systematic scheme to sell deferred annuities to Plaintiff and the Class, in violation of state and federal law and the fundamental policies delineated in statutory provisions. Defendant gained the trust of Plaintiff and the Class, had access to their financial information and induced them into purchasing deferred annuities - omitting or without disclosing all material facts and risks associated with the deferred annuity products. As a result, Defendant engages in unfair business practices prohibited by California Business and Professions Code §17200 et seq.
- 69. California Business and Professions Code §17200 prohibits any deceptive business practice likely to deceive the public. As detailed in the preceding paragraphs, Defendant's conduct was likely to deceive Plaintiff, the Class and the public by, inter alia, omitting or failing to disclose all material facts and risks associated with the deferred annuity products, including, but not limited to the disadvantages of purchasing a deferred annuity such as their the steep surrender charges and lengthy maturation periods.
- 70. Moreover, Defendant omitted information about the disadvantages of having a deferred annuity, as well as information about the lack of access Plaintiff and the Class would have

to their annuity investments. Defendant also failed to disclose surrender charges; that the disclosed rate of return was, in actuality, a "teaser rate" in effect only for the first month and that the rate of return would dramatically reduce after the first month; and/or that the so-called "bonus" features used by Defendant to lure elderly purchasers are rendered illusory by indecipherable forfeiture and penalty provisions and, in fact, *acted as a financial burden*, rather than a valuable benefit.

- 71. Defendant aided and abetted its co-conspirators in accomplishing the wrongful acts. In doing so, Defendant acted with an awareness of their wrongdoing and realized that its conduct would substantially assist the accomplishment of the wrongful conduct.
- 72. As a result of Defendant's practice, Plaintiff and the Class have suffered injury-in-fact, including but not limited to, incurring financial losses, including access to needed funds, unnecessary and concealed fees and penalties, undisclosed commissions, charges (including surrender charges) and penalties that she and Class Members would not have otherwise incurred.
- 73. Unless Defendant is enjoined from continuing to engage in the unlawful, deceptive and unfair business practices described above, members of the general public residing within the United States, including California, will continue to be damaged.
- 74. Pursuant to California Business and Professions Code §17203, Plaintiff seeks an order requiring Defendant to immediately cease such acts of unlawful, unfair and deceptive business practices and requiring them to return the full amount of money improperly collected including, but not limited to, commissions and profits from the sale of annuities, income derived from penalties and fees to all those who have paid them plus interest and attorneys' fees.

COUNT II

Violation of California Business & Professions Code §17500 et seq.

(Against Defendant)

- 75. Plaintiff and the Class repeat and reallege all allegations contained in the Complaint as if set forth separately in this Cause of Action.
- 76. Defendant has issued, ratified and/or approved misleading or deceptive advertisements that directly or indirectly consumers into purchasing deferred annuity products.

Letters, postcards, marketing materials and advertising websites prepared by Defendant, as well as those prepared by its Agents and then ratified and/or approved by Defendant, are tailored to attract consumers into purchasing its deferred annuity products.

- 77. Defendant has ratified, approved and/or turned a blind eye towards, the issuance of deceptive or misleading advertisements representing its Agents are certified financial planners and other bona fide service providers, without also disclosing that they are insurance agents and brokers who sell insurance for American National and receive compensation therefor.
- 78. Defendant has issued, ratified and/or approved misleading or deceptive marketing materials and advertisements about the deferred annuity policies that they sell.
- 79. Defendant omitted or failed to disclose to Plaintiff, the Class or the general public that deferred annuities may be inappropriate investments for consumers, instead providing virtually uniform messages that annuities are perfect investments for consumers.
- 80. In making and disseminating these statements and advertisements, Defendant knew or should have known that they were deceptive or misleading.
- 81. Defendant had or should have approved all of its Agents' advertisements and marketing materials, and are, therefore, liable for such deceptive or misleading advertisements even if it did not issue them directly.
- 82. Defendant aided and abetted its co-conspirators in accomplishing the wrongful acts. In doing so, Defendant acted with awareness of its misconduct and knew that its conduct would substantially further the wrongful conduct.
- 83. As a result of Defendant's misconduct as alleged herein, Plaintiff and the Class have incurred actual financial losses and damages, including, but not limited to, penalties, fees, charges and deductions as a result of following the advice and recommendations of Defendant, fees and charges for the purchase of inappropriate financial products and taxes, assessments and penalties they would not have otherwise incurred but for reliance on Defendant's advice and recommendations.

- 84. As a direct and proximate result of Defendant's wrongful conduct, Plaintiff, the Class and the general public have suffered injury-in-fact, including, but not limited to, monetary and non-monetary damages.
- 85. Unless Defendant is enjoined from continuing to engage in such wrongful actions and conduct, members of the general public will continue to be damaged by Defendant's deceptive and misleading advertising.
- 86. So as not to be unjustly enriched by its own wrongful actions and conduct, Defendant should be required to disgorge and restore to Plaintiff, members of the Class, and the general public, all monies wrongfully obtained by Defendant as a result of their deceptive and misleading advertising, along with interest.

COUNT III

Financial Elder Abuse, California Welfare & Institutions Code §15600 et seq.

(Against Defendant)

- 87. Plaintiff and the Class repeat and reallege all allegations contained in the Complaint as if set forth separately in this Cause of Action.
- 88. Defendant's conduct constitutes financial abuse under California Welfare and Institutions Code §15657.5 *et seq.*, as defined in California Welfare and Institutions Code §15610.30. Section 15610.30(a) provides in relevant part:
- (a) "Financial abuse" of an elder or dependent adult occurs when a person or entity does any of the following:
- (i) Takes, secretes, appropriates, or retains real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult to a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
- (ii) Assists in taking, secreting, appropriating, or retaining real or personal property of an elder or dependent adult to a wrongful use or with intent to defraud, or both.
- 89. At all relevant times, Defendant took and/or assisted in the taking of property from Plaintiff and the Class (who are all 65 or older) for their own wrongful use. Plaintiff and other senior members of the Class trusted and relied on Defendant.

- 90. Defendant induced Plaintiff and other senior members of the Class into purchasing deferred annuities.
- 91. In doing so, Defendant acted with an awareness of its wrongdoing and realized that their conduct would substantially assist the accomplishment of the wrongful conduct.
- 92. Defendant aided and abetted its co-conspirators in accomplishing the wrongful acts. In doing so, Defendant acted with awareness of its misconduct and knew that its conduct would substantially further the wrongful conduct.
- 93. Defendant's conduct was reckless and/or oppressive within the meaning of California Welfare and Institutions Code § 15657.5 et seq.
- 94. Under California Welfare and Institutions Code §15657.5 et seq., Defendant are liable for reasonable attorneys' fees and costs for investigating and litigating this claim.
- 95. Under California Civil Code §3294 and California Welfare and Institutions Code §15657.05(a), Defendant is liable for punitive damages.
- 96. Under California Civil Code §3345, Defendant is liable for treble damages and penalties because: (a) Defendant knew or should have known its conduct was directed to a senior citizen; (b) its conduct caused a senior citizen to suffer substantial loss of property set aside for retirement, and assets essential to their health and welfare; (c) Plaintiff and other senior members of the Class are senior citizens who are more vulnerable than others to Defendant's conduct because of their age, impaired understanding, impaired health or restricted mobility and (d) Plaintiff and other senior members of the Class actually suffered substantial physical, emotional and economic damages resulting from Defendant's conduct.
- 97. Under California Welfare and Institutions Code §§15657.5 et seq., Defendant is liable to Plaintiff and the senior members of the Class for their pain and suffering.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, on behalf of herself, the Class, and the general public, prays for judgment against Defendant as follows:

A. An order certifying this action as a Plaintiff class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure as set forth herein;

- B. For a temporary, preliminary and permanent order for injunctive relief enjoining Defendant from pursuing the practices complained of above;
- C. For a temporary, preliminary and permanent order for injunctive relief requiring Defendant to undertake an immediate public information campaign to inform members of the general public as to their prior practices and notifying the members of the proposed Class of the potential for restitutionary relief;
- D. For an order requiring disgorgement and restitution of Defendant's ill-gotten gains and to pay restitution to Plaintiff, the Class, and the general public all funds acquired by means of any practice declared by this Court to be unlawful, deceptive or unfair;
- E. For compensatory, special and general damages according to proof and as the Court deems just and proper;
- F. Assuming certification of the Class pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for distribution of any moneys recovered on behalf of the general public, or the Class, via fluid recovery or *cy pres* recovery where necessary to prevent Defendant from retaining any of the profits or benefits of their wrongful conduct;
- G. For punitive and exemplary damages under Welf. & Inst. Code §15657(a), Civil Code §1780(a)(4), Civil Code §3294; and as to counts for which they are available under the applicable law in such amount as the Court deems just and proper;
- H. For treble damages and penalties under Civil Code §3345; Bus. & Prof. Code §§6153, 6175.4, 6175.5 and 17206.1; and Ins. Code §789; and as to counts for which they are available under the applicable law in such amount as the Court deems just and proper;
- I. For double damages under Probate Code §859; and as to counts for which they are available under the applicable law in such amount as the Court deems just and proper;
- J. For transfer of the wrongfully obtained monies and/or property under Probate Code §§850-859 et seq.;
- K. Imposition of a constructive trust, an Order granting recessionary and injunctive relief and/or such other equitable relief, including restitution, disgorgement of ill-gotten profits and an

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1	order requiring Defendants to provide corrective notice to Class Members as set forth herein and a	
2	the Court deems just and proper;	
3	L.	An appropriate claims resolution facility to administer the relief in this case;
4	M.	For reasonable attorneys' fees and costs of investigation and litigation under, among
5	other statute	s, C.C.P. §1021.5; Welf. & Inst. Code §§15657.05 et seq., 15657.5 et seq.; C.C.P.
6	§ 2033, et se	q.; and Civil Code §1780(d) or the common fund doctrine;
7	N.	For costs of lawsuit, pre-judgment, and post-judgment interest; and
8	О.	Such other and further relief as the Court may deem necessary or appropriate.
9		JURY DEMAND
10	Plain	tiff and the Class hereby demand a trial by jury.
11	Dated: Febr	uary <u>/Z</u> , 2009
12 13		WATERS KRAUS & PAUL LLP INGRID M. EVANS DAVID L. CHENG
14		By: logis M. Evans by DLC with permission INGRID M. EVANS
15 16 17		601 Van Ness Avenue, Suite 2080 San Francisco, CA 94102 Telephone: 415/296-6060 214/777-0470 (fax)
18 19	•	WATERS KRAUS & PAUL LLP CHARLES S. SIEGEL (<i>Pro Hac Vice application to be submitted</i>) csiegel@waterskraus.com 3219 McKinney Avenue
20 21		Dallas, TX 75204 Telephone: 214/357-6244 214/357-7252 (fax)
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Case3:09-cv-00639-SI Document1 Filed02/12/09 Page25 of 25 COUGHLIN STOIA GELLER RUDMAN & ROBBINS LLP JOHN J. STOIA, JR. (141757) johns@csgrr.com 655 West Broadway, Suite 1900 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: 619/231-1058 619/231-7423 (fax) BARRACK RODOS & BACINE LLP STEPHEN R. BASSER (121590) sbasser@barrack.com 600 West Broadway, Suite 900 San Diego, CA 92101 Telephone: 619/230-0800 619/230-1874 (fax) Attorneys for Plaintiff

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